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[Cicero's Hortensius] mutavit affectum meum et ad te ipsum, Domine, mutavit preces meas."

I would suggest the reading, "Vir gravis et philosophus M. Tullius." The uncial M was probably mistaken for the numeral III, which was then read adverbially as *ter*. As a matter of fact Dombart's reading is supported only by a correction of C. The MSS give *philosophus tertullius*, which preserves the second stage of the corruption.

TENNEY FRANK

NOTE TO *ILIAS* A 446

ὡς εἰπὼν ἐν χερσὶ τίθει: This verse, at the center of the Chryseis episode, furnishes Cauer one of his chief arguments for rejecting the entire scene. Cauer *Grundfragen der Homerkritik* (2. Auflage), p. 492: "Fast alle Verse dieser Partie kommen ganz oder stückweise auch anderwärts vor, und zwar vielfach dort passender als hier; so z. B. das ὡς εἰπὼν ἐν χερσὶ τίθει (446), das, von der Rückgabe eines erwachsenen Mädchens gesagt, allzu sehr καταχρηστικῶς ist." This comment of Cauer's would be perfectly cogent, if the true rendering of the phrase were "put her in the arms of her father," a rendering given in the notes of most editors in America; cf. editions of Seymour and Sterrett. A young woman of the maturity of Chryseis would have been a heavy burden in the arms of her father, by pre-eminence ὁ γέρων.

No such a meaning need be assumed, cf. Φ 596:

ἢ ῥα καὶ ἵππον ἄγων μεχαθύμον Νέστορος νιὸς
ἐν χείρεσσι τίθει Μενέλαον.

This horse was the prize in the race which Menelaus failed to win, because he was fouled by Antilochus; Menelaus claimed the prize and Antilochus yielded to him, so here this phrase means simply to deliver, to surrender, with no thought of the part played by the hands in the action. In English we use the phrases "hand over," "take in hand," with no reference to the physical organ. The proper rendering in A 446 is, "He restored her to her father;" hence to reject the verse because of the inappropriateness of an old man receiving in his arms a full-grown woman "ein erwachsenes Mädchen" is to miss the meaning of the passage.

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THE ARCHAIC BOEOTIAN INSCRIPTION AGAIN

Concerning the Archaic Boeotian Inscription, above, pp. 76 ff., Professor Wilamowitz writes: "Sehr erfreut durch die vorzügliche Abbildung und sichere Bedeutung der schönen Inschrift von Ptoion möchte ich

nur zur Erwāgung stellen, ob nicht im zweiten Verse **OPIDAΣ** zu lesen ist. Die Reste führen mich darauf und ein [**Νεστ**]ορίδας, [**Ακτ**]ορίδας ist sehr viel ansprechender als οσιδας." The character in question I had read as $\simeq=\sigma$, though all other σ 's in the inscription have the regular form ς . The appearance of both forms in the same inscription is of course not unknown (e. g., Roberts *Introd. to Greek Epigraphy* I, 256). But a renewed inspection of the plaster impression, in the light of Wilamowitz's suggestion, leads me to believe that the letter can indeed have been a ρ of the style seen in 'Εχέστροτος and αντάρ, though quite different from the angular form used in ἀρτάν.

C. D. B.